

THE
PRESCRIBER'S
GUIDE



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THE
PRESCRIBER'S GUIDE.

A Classified List of Medicinal Preparations

SELECTED MAINLY FROM THE

British Pharmaceutical Codex
(1911)

For use in Prescribing.

COMPILED BY THE FORMULARY COMMITTEE OF THE
EDINBURGH DISTRICT CHEMISTS' TRADE
ASSOCIATION,

AND EDITED BY
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INTRODUCTION.

THE following pages present a selection of the more important preparations of the *British Pharmaceutical Codex*, 1911, arranged for the guidance of the prescribing physician. The bulky nature of the original work, and the mass of pharmaceutical detail necessarily contained in it, render it inconvenient for use by the medical man in course of practice. The object of this little book is to present in handy form, free from technical details, but with all the necessary particulars for prescribing, such preparations as have in practice been found most generally useful. The preparations have all stood the test of experience, pharmaceutically and therapeutically, and may be confidently recommended to the physician, who, it is hoped, will appreciate an honest effort to furnish him with a series of elegant pharmaceutical preparations which can be dispensed by any pharmacist.

THOS. STEPHENSON, *Chairman*,

G. H. C. ROWLAND, *Secretary*,

Edinburgh District Chemists'
Trade Association.

EDINBURGH, *December 1911.*

NOTE.

THE nomenclature adopted is in most cases that of the *British Pharmaceutical Codex*, 1911, this fact being indicated by the letters "B.P.C." Where several synonyms are given in the *Codex*, the one which appears most generally suitable for prescribing has been selected. Trade names, such as "Aspirin," "Heroin," etc., are shown in inverted commas.

An effort has been made to include all preparations likely to be in frequent demand, but the difficulty of selection has naturally been very great. The Committee of Publication will gladly welcome suggestions for incorporation in future editions ; such suggestions should be sent to the Secretary, Mr G. H. C. ROWLAND, 7 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

THE PRESCRIBER'S GUIDE.

ACETANILIDUM, B.P. ; Phenylacetamide ; Antifebrin.

Granulæ Acetanilidi, B.P.C.—A granular effervescent preparation, containing 3 grains of Acetanilide in each drachm. *Dose.*—30 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Acetanilidi Compositus, B.P.C. and U.S.P.—An analgesic powder, used in neuralgia and nervous affections. It contains Acetanilide 7, Caffeine 1, Sodium Bicarbonate 2, and resembles some of the advertised neuralgia cures. *Dose.*—3 to 5 grains.

Tablettæ Acetanilidi Compositæ, B.P.C.—Each tablet contains Acetanilide 2 gr., Caffeine $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., Sodium Bicarbonate 1 gr. *Dose.*—One or two tablets.

ACETOMORPHINÆ HYDRO-CHLORIDUM, B.P.C.

Acetomorphine or Diacetyl - morphine Hydrochloride: "Heroin Hydrochloride."—An acetyl compound of morphine, resembling the latter in its action, but free from the

tendency of morphine to produce headache or constipation. Its chief use is in the relief of irritative cough.

White crystals, soluble in water (1 in 2), and in alcohol (1 in 11). *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{40}$ to $\frac{1}{6}$ grain.

Elixir Acetomorphinæ et Pini Compositum, B.P.C.—Contains in each fluid drachm: Acetomorphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{36}$ gr., Terpin Hydrate, *about* $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.27), Oil of Pine $1\frac{3}{4}$ min., with flavouring. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm. (Resembles certain well-known proprietary preparations of Pine and Heroin).

Elixir Acetomorphinæ et Terpini, B.P.C.—Each fluid drachm contains Acetomorphine Hydrochloride, *about* $\frac{1}{18}$ gr., Terpin Hydrate, *about* $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., with flavouring. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm, diluted. (Resembles certain well-known proprietary preparations of Terpin and Heroin).

Glycerinum Acetomorphinæ, B.P.C.—Contains *about* $\frac{1}{36}$ gr. Acetomorphine Hydrochloride in each fluid drachm, with flavouring. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms. (Resembles certain well-known preparations of Glycerin and Heroin).

Pastillus Acetomorphinæ, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Acetomorphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{10}$ gr.

Pastillus Acetomorphinæ Compositus, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Acetomorphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{32}$ gr., and Oil of Pine $\frac{1}{4}$ min.

Pastillus Acetomorphinæ et Terpini, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Acetomorphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., and Terpin Hydrate $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.

ACIDUM ACETYL-SALICYLICUM

Acetyl-Salicylic Acid, “Aspirin,” “Xaxa,” etc.—An acetyl derivative of salicylic acid, occurring usually as a white crystalline powder, very slightly soluble in water, more so in alcohol (1 : 5).

Acetyl-Salicylic Acid passes unchanged through the stomach, and is slowly decomposed in the duodenum, salicylic acid being liberated. It may, therefore, be prescribed in place of salicylic acid when the latter causes gastric disturbance.

This drug, in ordinary doses, produces in some individuals oedema of the throat, lips, and face, with urticaria. This is due to idiosyncrasy, and may to some extent be avoided by giving in cachets, on a full stomach, accompanied by a large draught of water. Some persons, however, cannot tolerate the drug.

N.B.—Care should be taken that the drug is in fresh condition. It is liable to decomposition in the presence of moisture, and may contain free salicylic and acetic acids. When the powder smells of acetic acid, it should not be used.

Dose.—8 to 15 grains in cachets, or in the form of

Tablettæ Acidi Acetyl-Salicylici, B.P.C.—5 grains in each. *Dose.*—1 to 3 tablets. (Tablets of Acetyl-Salicylic Acid are liable to contain free salicylic acid, due to moisture used in preparation. If the tablets are properly prepared, however, this should not be).

ACIDUM ARSENIOSUM, B.P.

Liquor Acidi Arseniosi, B.P.C. ; Solution of Arsenic.—Contains one per cent. of Arsenious Acid in distilled water. This is of the same strength as the official liquors, but as it contains neither acid nor alkali, it is more generally compatible with alkaline or acid mixtures. *Dose.*—2 to 8 minims.

Sodii Aminarsonas, “Atoxyl,” “Soamin,” “Arsamin.”—Sodium *p*-amidophenylarsonate is an organic arsenic compound, used in the treatment of syphilis, etc. *Dose.*— $\frac{3}{4}$ to 3 grains.

Sodii Cacodylas ; Sodium Dimethylarsinate.—Has also been used as a mildly toxic arsenic compound. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain in pill, or as hypodermic injection.

Arsenobenzol, “Salvarsan,” “606.”—Chemically, this is dioxydiamino-arsenobenzene dihydrochloride. It is given in syphilis in the form of intramuscular or intravenous injection. *Dose.*—0·3 to 0·6 gramme (5 to 10 grains).

ACIDUM BORICUM, B.P.

Boroglycerinum, B.P.C.—A useful antiseptic application to mucous membranes. Contains 47 per cent. of Boric Acid in combination with Glycerin.

Pastillus Acidi Borici, B.P.C. — Each pastille contains 2 grains of Boric Acid in a basis of glycogelatin.

**ACIDUM CARBOLICUM, B. P. ;
Phenol.**

Oleum Lubricans, B.P.C. ; Catheter Oil ; Lund's Oil.—Used to lubricate catheters. Contains 5 per cent. of Carbolic Acid in a mixture of Castor Oil and Almond Oil.

Pasta Lubricans, B.P.C. ; Catheter Paste.—A Glycerin and Tragacanth Paste, containing 3 per cent. of Carbolic Acid. This is sometimes preferred to Lund's oil, as it can be removed by water, and is not liable to attack the material of which the catheter is composed.

Pastillus Acidi Carbolici, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains $\frac{1}{2}$ grain of Carbolic Acid in a basis of glycogelatin.

ACIDUM FORMICUM.—See *Formates*.

ACIDUM HYDRIODICUM DILUTUM, B.P.C.

Diluted Hydriodic Acid.—Contains 10 per cent. of real Hydriodic Acid (HI). Has the general properties of iodine in weak combination, being useful where the alkaline iodides disagree, especially for children. *Dose.*—3 to 8 minims, best prescribed as

Syrupus Acidi Hydriodici, B.P.C.—This contains 10 per cent. of the dilute acid, or 1 per cent. of the real acid. *Dose.*—15 to 60 minims, well diluted.

ADRENINA, B.P.C.

Adrenine ; Adrenaline ; Epinephrine.—The specific hormone of the suprarenal gland, discovered by Takamine, and named by him *Adrenalin*, which is now the trade name of the original preparation. Other makes are known as “Adnephryn,” “Hemisine,” “Renaglandin,” “Suprarenin,” “Vasoconstrictine,” etc. Has a powerful vasoconstrictor action.

Extractum Suprarenali Liquidum, B.P.C.—A glycerin extract of the suprarenal glands, strength 1:1. *Dose.*—5 to 15 minims.

Insufflatio Suprarenali, B.P.C. ; Suprarenal Snuff.—Contains 5 per cent. of the dried gland, with Boric Acid, Camphor, Menthol, and Eucalyptus Oil, in Lycopodium.

Used as a snuff in vascular engorgement of the nasal mucous membrane, spasmodic asthma, etc.

Liquor Adreninæ Hydrochloricus, B.P.C.—Contains Adrenaline 1:1000, with hydrochloric acid in saline solution. Used internally as a cardiac stimulant, to arrest hæmorrhage, and for other purposes. Externally, it is employed as a vasoconstrictor and hæmostatic. Subcutaneously, combined with local anæsthetics, it localises the anæsthesia and prevents absorption. *Dose.*—5 to 30 minims.

N.B.—*This solution should be kept in amber-coloured bottles, and dilutions should be made with normal saline solution.*

Nebula Adreninæ, B.P.C. ; Adrenaline Spray.—Contains 1 part of Liquor Adreninæ Hydrochloricus in 5 of chloroform water. Used to spray the nasal passages in hay fever, and also in epistaxis.

Nebula Adreninæ Aromatica, B.P.C. ; Adrenaline Inhalant.—Contains Adrenaline 1:1000, with aromatic oils in a basis of castor oil. Used with an atomiser in inflammatory nasal affections.

Suppositoria Adreninæ, B.P.C.—Each suppository contains $\frac{1}{10}$ grain of Adrenaline.

Unguentum Adreninæ B.P.C.—Contains Adrenaline 1 in 1000. For use in hæmorrhoids. If desired, Cocaine Hydrochloride (1 per cent.) may be added.

Unguentum Adreninæ Mite, B.P.C. ; Mild Adrenine Ointment.—Contains 1 in 5000 of Adrenine, scented with rose. This ointment is more suitable for application to the nasal mucous membrane in coryza.

ALDEHYDUM FORMICUM.—See *Formaldehyde*.

ALOIN, B.P.

Pilulæ Aloini Compositæ, B.P.C. ; Sir Andrew Clark's Liver Pills.—Each pill contains Aloin, Extract of Nux Vomica, Ferrous Sulphate, Myrrh, and Soap, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. *Dose.*—1 pill.

Pilulæ Aloini et Strychninæ Compositæ, B.P.C.—Each pill contains Aloin $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, Strychnine $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, Extract of Belladonna $\frac{1}{16}$ grain, Ipecacuanha $\frac{1}{32}$ grain. *Dose.*—1 or 2 pills.

Tablettæ Aloini Compositæ, B.P.C.—Each tablet contains Aloin $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, Ipecacuanha $\frac{1}{4}$ grain, Extract of Nux Vomica $\frac{1}{8}$ grain. *Dose.*—1 or 2 tablets.

AMMONII CHLORIDUM, B.P.

Pastillus Ammonii Chloridi Compositus, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Ammonium Chloride 2 grains, with Extract of Liquorice.

AMMONII ICHTHOSULPHONAS.—

See *Ichthamol*.

ANTIFEBRIN.—See *Acetanilidum*.**ANTIPYRINA, B.P.C.**

Antipyrine; Phenazonum, B.P.; “Analgesine.”—The B.P. name *Phenazone* is considered unsuitable for this substance, as it has been applied to a totally different compound, diphenylenazone, which is not used in medicine.

Granulæ Antipyrinæ, B.P.C.—A granular effervescent preparation containing Antipyrine, 5 grains in each drachm. *Dose.*—60 to 120 grains.

Granulæ Antipyrinæ cum Caffeina, B.P.C.—The above, *plus* 1 grain Citrated Caffeine in each drachm. *Dose.*—60 to 120 grains.

Antipyrinæ Salicylas, B.P.C.; “Salipyrine.”—Colourless crystals, soluble in water (1 : 240), in alcohol (1 : 4). It is decomposed in the duodenum into antipyrine and salicylic acid, and is given in rheumatism, sciatica, influenza, acute catarrh, etc. *Dose.*—10 to 30 grains, in cachets.

ARSENIC.—See *Acidum Arseniosum*.

ARSENOBENZOL.—See *Acidum Arseniosum*.

ASPIRIN.—See *Acidum Acetyl-Salicylicum*.

BISMUTH PREPARATIONS.

Cremor Bismuthi; *Glycerinum Bismuthi Carbonatis*, B.P.C.—A white cream, containing about 50 per cent. of Bismuth Oxy-carbonate in a very fine state of subdivision, and therefore very active therapeutically. *Dose*—10 to 40 minims.

A useful prescription is Cremor Bismuthi ℥ss; Infus. Aurant. Comp., ad ℥vi. This will contain 10 grains of Bismuth Carbonate in each tablespoonful.

Mistura Bismuthi Composita, B.P.C.—Contains in each fluid drachm, Bismuth Citrate 5 grains, Chloroform $\frac{1}{2}$ minim, Tincture of Nux Vomica $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims, Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid 2 minims. A valuable gastric sedative. May also be prescribed with **Morphine** ($\frac{1}{4}$ grain per fluid drachm), or with **Pepsine** (1 grain per fluid drachm). See also *Pepsin*.

BOROGLYCERINUM. — See *Acidum Boricum*.

BROMIDE SOLUTION.—See *Chloral Hydras*.

CALCII CHLORIDUM, B.P.

Elixir Calcii Chloridi; Syrupus Calcii Chloridi, B.P.C.—Contains $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (about 8 grains per fluid drachm) of Calcium Chloride, in a flavoured medium which well covers the taste. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

CALCII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS.—See *Glycerophosphates.*

CALCII LACTAS.

Liquor Calcii Lactatis, B.P.C.—Solution of Calcium Lactate. Prepared by dissolving Calcium Carbonate in Lactic Acid and water, in such proportions that each ounce represents 30 grains fresh Calcium Lactate. As a means of exhibiting the Lactate this is superior to tablets or powders, as the salt is in a fresh and soluble condition. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

N.B.—*This solution should be prepared fresh as required.*

CAPSICI FRUCTUS, B.P.

Linimentum Capsici, B.P.C.—A rubefacient and counter-irritant, containing 35 per cent. of Stronger Tincture of Capsicum, B.P.C.

Unguentum Oleoresinæ Capsici, B.P.C.—Contains 18 per cent. Oleoresin of Capsicum. For application to tender skins it may be diluted with an equal weight of benzoated lard.

Unguentum Oleoresinæ Capsici Compositum, B.P.C.—Contains Oleoresin of Capsicum, 10 per cent., with Menthol, Chloral Hydrate, and Camphor.

Both the above ointments are valuable counter-irritants in chronic rheumatism and in pulmonary complaints, etc.

The name *Chillie Paste* is applied by the B.P.C. to the compound ointment, but Smedley's Chillie Paste is more nearly represented by Unguentum Capsici, B.P.

CARBOLIC ACID.—See *Acidum Carbolicum*.

CARLSBAD SALTS.—See *Sodii Sulphas*.

CASCARA SAGRADA, B.P.

Elixir Cascaræ, B.P.C. ; Aromatic Cascara.—Contains about one-fourth of its volume of Liquid Extract of Cascara, with flavourings and aromatics. The taste of cascara is well disguised, and its properties are not impaired. *Dose.*—30 minims (repeated); 1 to 2 fluid drachms (single administration).

Tinctura Laxativa, B.P.C.—Each fluid drachm contains: Liquid Extract of Cascara 15 minims, Tincture of Nux Vomica and Tincture of Belladonna, of each $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims,

Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia and Spirit of Chloroform, of each 15 minims. *Dose*.—15 to 60 minims.

CATAPLASMA KAOLINI.—See *Kaolinum*.

CATHETER OIL and PASTE.—See *Acidum Carbolicum*.

CHELSEA PENSIONER.—See *Guaia-cum*.

CHILLIE PASTE.—See *Capsici Fructus*.

CHLORAL HYDRAS, B.P.

Liquor Bromidi Compositus, B.P.C.—Used as a hypnotic and sedative. Each fluid drachm contains: Chloral Hydrate 15 grains, Potassium Bromide 15 grains, with Extracts of Hyoscyamus and of Indian Hemp. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

CHLORODYNUM, B.P.C.

Chlorodyne.—Contains in each 15 minims: Chloroform $\frac{9}{16}$ minim, and Morphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{15}$ grain. *Dose*.—15 to 30 minims.

CINCHONÆ FLAVÆ CORTEX.

Yellow Cinchona Bark; Calisaya Bark.—The bark of *Cinchona Calisaya* is no longer official in the B.P., but the following preparation from it is useful as a pleasant bitter tonic.

Elixir Cinchonæ, B.P.C.; Elixir of Calisaya.—Contains 15 per cent. of Tincture of Yellow Cinchona (B.P., 1867), with syrup, glycerin, and aromatic elixir. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

CODEINA, B.P.

Gelatinum Codeinæ, B.P.C.; Codeine Jelly.—Contains $\frac{1}{8}$ grain Codeine in each drachm. Used in chronic laryngitis and in the hacking cough of phthisis. *Dose.*—60 grains.

COLLODIA.

Collodium Acetonum, B.P.C.; Acetone Collodion.—A solution of Pyroxylin in Acetone with other suitable solvents, for use as a liquid plaster.

Collodium Anodynum, B.P.C.; Anodyne Collodion.—A solution of Aconitine, 0·11 per cent., and Veratrine, 0·68 per cent., in Acetone Collodion.

Collodium Belladonnæ, B.P.C.; Liquid Belladonna Plaster.—Contains 50 per cent. Liquid Extract of Belladonna. A convenient substitute for Belladonna plasters.

Collodium Cantharidini, B.P.C.—A colourless and uniform blistering collodion, containing $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains Cantharidin in each fluid ounce.

Collodium Salicylicum, B.P.C.—Contains 12 per cent. of Salicylic Acid in Acetone Collodion. A useful colourless application for warts, etc.

Collodium Stypticum, B.P.C. ; Styptic Colloid.—A useful styptic for leech-bites, small wounds, and abrasions. Contains 15 per cent. of Tannic Acid.

COPAIBA, B.P.

Liquor Copaibæ et Buchu et Cubebæ cum Oleo Santali, B.P.C.—Contains approximately in each fluid drachm : Copaiba 20 minims ; Liquid Extracts of Buchu and Cubebs, of each, 4 minims ; Oil of Sandal Wood 6 minims. Useful in subacute and chronic gonorrhœa and gleet. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

CREMORES.—See *Name of Active Ingredient.*

CRESOL.

Cresylic Acid.—A disinfectant similar in effect to phenol, but less caustic.

Liquor Cresolis Saponatus, B.P.C. ; Cresol Compound.—A powerful antiseptic and germicide, containing 50 per cent. of Cresol in

soap solution. It mixes readily with water, forming an emulsion, and may be used in dilutions of about 2 per cent.

(A preparation having similar properties is sold as "Lysol.")

DIURETIN. — See *Theobrominæ Sodio-Salicylas*.

ELIXIRIA.—See *Name of Active Ingredient*.

EMULSIONES.—See *Name of Active Ingredient*.

EPINEPHRIN.—See *Adrenina*.

EUONYMI CORTEX, B.P.

Elixir Euonymi Compositum, B.P.C.—Each fluid drachm represents: Euonymus Bark $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, Iridin $\frac{1}{8}$ grain, with Pepsin and Bismuth. An alkaline digestive and cholagogue. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Elixir Euonymi et Pepsini, B.P.C.—An acid preparation, representing in each fluid drachm: Euonymus Bark $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains, Pepsin 1 grain. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Tinctura Euonymini; Tincture of Euonymin.—Contains 4 grains *Euonymin* (Extract. Euonymi Siccum, B.P.) in each fluid drachm. *Dose.*—10 to 30 minims.

FERRUM, B.P.

Syrupus Ferri Phosphatis Compositus, B.P.C. ; Chemical Food ; Parrish's Syrup.—Contains in each fluid drachm about $\frac{1}{2}$ grain Iron Phosphate, with Calcium, Potassium, and Sodium Phosphates. A useful iron tonic for children. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Triplex (Edinburgh Royal Infirmary) ; Syrupi Tres ; Three Syrups.—Composed of Parrish's Syrup 2 parts ; Easton's Syrup 1 part ; Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites 1 part. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

(The B.P.C. formula contains equal parts of the three syrups).

FICUS, B.P. ; Figs.

Syrupus Ficorum Aromaticus, B.P.C. ; Elixir of Figs ; Sweet Essence of Figs.—A Syrup of Figs with Rhubarb, Senna, Cascara, and flavourings. An excellent mild laxative. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

FORMAMINA, B.P.C.

Formamine ; Hexamethylenamine ; "Urotropine" ; "Metramine" ; "Formin," etc.—Prepared by the action of ammonia on formaldehyde. A white crystalline powder,

very soluble in water. Used as a urinary antiseptic. *Dose*.—5 to 15 grains, in solution or in cachets, to be swallowed with a large draught of water.

FORMATES.

Acidum Formicum.—The medicinal Formic Acid contains 25 per cent. of real acid. It is given as a muscular tonic. *Dose*.—2 to 10 minims.

Potassii Formas.—Colourless crystals, freely soluble in water. Resembles formic acid in its action. *Dose*.—5 to 30 grains.

Sodii Formas.—Colourless crystals, soluble in water (1:2). *Dose*.—10 to 45 grains.

FORMALDEHYDE.

Liquor Formaldehydi, B.P.C. ; Solution of Formic Aldehyde.—Contains 36 to 38 per cent. of Formic Aldehyde, CH_2O . A colourless liquid with a pungent odour, freely miscible with water or alcohol. A powerful germicide, used in surgery and for disinfecting. “Formalin,” “Formol,” etc., are understood to be strong solutions of formic aldehyde.

Gargarisma Formaldehydi, B.P.C.—Liquor Formaldehydi 1 minim, Distilled water 1 oz. A useful antiseptic gargle or mouth wash.

Tablettæ Paraform et Mentholis, B.P.C. ; Formaldehyde - Menthol Tablets.—Contain Paraform (solid Formaldehyde) $\frac{1}{7}$ grain, with Menthol. Used as a mouth and throat antiseptic. *Dose.*—1 to 2 tablets.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

Calcii Glycerophosphas.—A white powder, soluble in water (1 : 30). Given as a nerve tonic. *Dose.*—3 to 10 grains.

Sodii Glycerophosphas.—In yellowish crystalline masses, or in dry white crystals, freely soluble in water. *Dose.*—5 to 10 grains.

Syrupus Glycerophosphatum Compositus, B.P.C.—Contains Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, Magnesium, Iron, and Caffeine Glycerophosphates, with Strychnine, $\frac{1}{80}$ grain in each fluid drachm. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Syrupus Glycerophosphatum cum Formatibus, B.P.C.—A similar preparation, containing also Potassium and Sodium Formates, 3 grains of each per fluid drachm. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

GUAIACI RESINA, B.P.

Confectio Guaiaci Composita, B.P.C. ; Chelsea Pensioner.—A popular remedy for gout and rheumatism, containing Guaiacum Resin, Rhubarb, Acid Potassium Tartrate, Nutmeg, Sulphur, and Honey. *Dose.*—60 to 120 grains.

HAMAMELIDIS FOLIA, B.P.

Liquor Hamamelidis, B.P. ; Hamamelis Water.—A water distilled from the fresh leaves of *Hamamelis Virginiana*, or Witch Hazel. Used in the preparation of

Pasta Hamamelidis, B.P.C. , Witch Hazel Snow or Foam.—A smooth, soft paste, containing 50 per cent. of Hamamelis Water. Used as a toilet application for the skin.

HEMISINE.—See *Adrenina*.

HEROIN. — See *Acetomorphinæ Hydrochloridum*.

HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.—See *Formamina*.

HYDRARGYRI OXIDUM FLAVUM, B.P.

Unguentum Hydrargyri Oxidi Flavi Humidi, B.P.C.—Contains 10 per cent. of freshly precipitated moist Mercuric Oxide.

Oculentum Flavum, B.P.C. ; Yellow Eye Ointment.—Contains 1 part of the above with 9 parts soft paraffin.

HYPNOGEN.—See *Malourea*.

HYPOPHOSPHITES.

Syrupus Hypophosphitum Compositus, B.P.C.—A useful tonic in neurasthenic conditions, containing Hypophosphites of Calcium, Manganese, Potassium, Quinine, Iron, and Strychnine ($\frac{1}{16}$ grain in each fluid drachm). *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

ICHTHAMOL, B.P.C.

Ammonium Ichthosulphonate; "Ichthyol."—A blackish-brown viscid liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of a certain variety of bituminous schist. Freely soluble in water, and miscible with glycerin and with oils. Acts as a mild antiseptic, and is particularly useful in the treatment of chronic skin diseases. *Dose.*—15 to 30 grains.

Parogenum Ichthamolis, B.P.C.; Ichthamol Vasoliment.—Contains 10 per cent. Ichthamol in Parogen (*q.v.*). Used as an antipruritic and antiseptic in eczema and psoriasis. This preparation is readily absorbed by the skin.

Pasta Ichthamolis, B.P.C.—A jelly-like preparation containing 10 per cent. Ichthamol in a basis of gelatin and glycerin. Used for application to the skin in acne, psoriasis, and eczema. The jelly is melted by standing in hot water, and applied to the skin with a stiff brush, the film being afterwards covered with cotton wool.

Pasta Ichthamolis Composita, B.P.C.—A paste containing 25 per cent. Ichthamol, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Phenol, in a basis of starch and water. Used in acne rosacea, being painted on the skin and allowed to dry.

IODUM, B.P.

Nebula Iodi et Mentholis, B.P.C. ; Iodine and Menthol Spray.—Contains Iodine 2 per cent., and Menthol 4 per cent., in an oily basis. Used to check expectoration in chronic bronchitis, and as a disinfectant in ozaena.

Parogenum Iodi, B.P.C. ; Iodine Vasoliment.—A Parogen (*q.v.*) containing 10 per cent. of Iodine. Used as a substitute for iodine liniment and ointment. It does not stain or crack the skin, and is rapidly absorbed. When absorption of Iodine rather than counter-irritation is required,

Parogenum Iodi Dilutum, B.P.C., may be used. This contains 60 parts of Iodine Parogen, and 40 of plain Parogen.

Unguentum Iodi Denigrescens, B.P.C. ; Non-staining Iodine Ointment.—Contains 5 per cent. of Iodine in a paraffin basis. When rubbed on the skin this ointment is readily absorbed and does not stain.

Vapor Iodi Æthereus, B.P.C. ; Ethereal Inhalation of Iodine.—An ether-alcohol solution of Iodine, with Phenol and Creosote. Used as a dry inhalation in phthisis and

chronic bronchitis, 10 minims being inhaled through an oro-nasal respirator.

IRON PREPARATIONS.—See *Ferrum*.

KAOLINUM, B.P.

Cataplasma Kaolini, B.P.C.; Kaolin Poultice.—Composed of Boric Acid, Thymol, Methyl Salicylate, and Oil of Peppermint, in a basis of Kaolin and Glycerin. Made hot and applied with a spatula in a thin layer, it furnishes a cleanly and antiseptic substitute for linseed poultice.

LAC MAGNESIÆ.—See *Magnesia*.

LASSAR'S PASTE.—See *Zinci Oxidum*.

LAXATIVE TINCTURE.—See *Cascara*.

LECITHINUM, B.P.C.

Lecithin; Ovo-lecithin. — A brownish waxy mass, obtained from yolk of egg, containing 3·8 per cent. of phosphorus. Given in neurasthenia, anæmia, etc., and generally where phosphorus is indicated. *Dose.*—3 to 8 grains.

Emulsio Lecithini, B.P.C.; Lecithin Emulsion.—An emulsion containing 1 grain of Lecithin in each fluid drachm. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

LINIMENTA.

Linimentum Aconiti Compositum, B.P.C. ; A.B.C. Liniment.—A mixture of Liniments of Aconite (2 parts) and Belladonna (2 parts), with Chloroform (1 part). This liniment is clear and inseparable, and is an improvement on the old A.B.C. Liniment, containing Chloroform Liniment, from which the oil separates.

Linimentum Betulæ Compositum.—See *Methylis Salicylas*.

Linimentum Capsici.—See *Capsici Fructus*.

Linimentum Mentholis.—See *Menthol*.

Linimentum Opii Ammoniatum, B.P.C.—Contains Camphor, Opium, Belladonna, Ammonia, and Soap Liniment. A stimulating liniment for use in rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica.

This preparation has long been known as “Bow’s Liniment,” a title which is now claimed by the owners of a proprietary remedy.

Linimentum Succini Compositum, B.P.C. ; Compound Liniment of Amber.—Contains Oil of Amber, Oil of Cloves, and Olive Oil. A stimulating and rubefacient liniment, used to rub the chest in bronchitis; also useful for sprains, rheumatism, etc.

LIQUOR BROMIDI COMP. — See *Chloral*.

LIQUORES.—See *name of Active Ingredient.*

LITHII CITRAS, B.P.

Granulæ Lithii Citratis Laxativæ, B.P.C.
—A granular effervescent preparation containing Lithium Citrate and Sodium Phosphate. An excellent saline diuretic, purgative, and antilithic, for use in gout.
Dose.—60 to 120 grains.

LOBELIA, B.P.

Pulvis Lobeliæ Compositus, B.P.C. ;
Asthma Powder.—A powder used for burning in asthma. Contains Lobelia, Stramonium, Anise, Tea Leaves, and Potassium Nitrate. Half a teaspoonful or more is burned, and the fumes inhaled, several times daily, or as required.

LOTIONES.

Lotio Acidi Picrici, B.P.C.—A 1 per cent. solution of Picric Acid in distilled water. May be used, plain or diluted, as an application to burns and scalds.

Lotio Calaminæ, B.P.C.—Contains Calamine, Zinc Oxide, Glycerin, and Rose Water. A mild astringent and soothing application for the skin in eczema and acne.

Lotio Picis Carbonis Alkalina, B.P.C. ;
Coal Tar Lotion.—A dilute alkaline solution of Coal Tar, useful as a mildly stimulant

and antiseptic lotion in chronic eczema and other conditions of the skin ; also for relieving local irritation.

Lotio Plumbi cum Opio ; Lead and Opium Lotion.—Contains 4 grains of Lead Acetate and 4 grains of Powdered Opium in each ounce. This lotion should be made with boiling water, and filtered clear after standing for a short time. Useful for sprains and bruises.

The B.P.C. Lotion is made with Tincture of Opium 1, and Lead Lotion 19.

LUND'S OIL.—See *Acidum Carbolicum*.

MAGNESIA.

Cremor Magnesiae, B.P.C. — A milky emulsion of Magnesium Hydroxide, containing about 24 grains in each ounce, useful as an antacid and corrective in cases where magnesium carbonate causes flatulence. Also employed as a mouth wash to neutralise acidity ; for this purpose it is used undiluted to rinse the mouth at bedtime. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Mistura Alba, B.P.C. ; White Mixture : Aperient Saline Mixture.—Contains in each fluid ounce : Magnesium Carbonate 10 grains, Magnesium Sulphate 60 grains. A useful, unirritating saline cathartic mixture. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 fluid ounces.

Mistura Alba Fortis, B.P.C. ; Stronger White Mixture.—A stronger preparation

than the above, containing 30 grains Magnesium Carbonate and 180 grains Magnesium Sulphate in each fluid ounce. *Dose.* — $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid ounce.

MALOUREA, B.P.C.

Diethyl-barbituric Acid; “Veronal”; “Hypnogen.”—A white powder, scarcely soluble in cold water, more soluble in hot water. Given as a hypnotic. *Dose.*—3 to 10 grains, in powder, dissolved in some hot liquid; or in cachets, swallowed with a warm draught.

Sodium-Malourea, B.P.C.; “Veronal-Sodium”; “Medinal.”—The sodium salt of Malourea. Being soluble in water, it acts more quickly, but is liable to decomposition by the acid of the stomach. It is usually given rectally. *Dose.*—3 to 10 grains.

MALTUM.

Malt.—The grain of barley, *Hordeum distichon*, partially germinated and dried. From it is prepared

Extractum Malti, B.P.C.; Malt Extract.—A thick viscid liquid, used as a nutritive. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti Liquidum, B.P.C.—A diluted form of the above, which, being less viscid, is more convenient in use. Its nutritive properties are not so great, but it

is better suited as a medium for other medicaments. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti Liquidum cum Hypophosphitibus, B.P.C.; Malt and Hypophosphites. — Contains Calcium and Sodium Hypophosphites. *Dose.* — 1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti cum Oleo Morrhuæ, B.P.C.; Malt and Cod Liver Oil.—Contains 15 per cent. of Cod Liver Oil. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti Liquidum cum Quinina et Strychnina, B.P.C.—Each fluid drachm contains about $\frac{1}{8}$ grain Quinine Hydrochloride and $\frac{1}{180}$ grain Strychnine Hydrochloride. *Dose.*—2 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti et Medullæ Rubræ.—See *Medulla Rubra*.

MEDINAL.—See *Malourea*.

MEDULLA RUBRA.

Red Bone Marrow; Veal Marrow.—The marrow obtained from the bones of young calves. Has been used in the treatment of pernicious anæmia, chlorosis, etc. Preferably given in the form of

Extractum Medullæ Rubræ, B.P.C.—A glycerin extract of Red Bone Marrow. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti Liquidum et Medullæ Rubræ, B.P.C.—The foregoing combined with Malt Extract. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

Extractum Malti Liquidum et Medullæ Rubræ Compositum.—Equal parts of Red Bone Marrow, Liquid Extract of Malt, and Chemical Food. A useful tonic for children. *Dose.*—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

MENTHOL, B.P.

Insufflatio Mentholis Composita, B.P.C. ; Compound Menthol Snuff.—Contains 5 per cent. Menthol, with Ammonium Chloride, Boric Acid, and Lycopodium. Used as a snuff in nasal catarrh and hay fever.

Linimentum Mentholis, B.P.C.—Contains 20 per cent. of Menthol in Chloroform and Olive Oil. Painted on the skin or applied on lint, this is a useful application for neuralgia, sciatica, or lumbago.

Nebula Mentholis et Cocainæ, B.P.C. ; Menthol and Cocaine Spray.—Contains 5 per cent. Menthol and 2 per cent. Cocaine in an oily basis. For use as a nose and throat spray in pharyngitis and catarrhal colds.

Nebula Iodi et Mentholis.—See *Iodum*.

Parogenum Mentholis, B.P.C. ; Menthol Vasoliment.—Contains Menthol (2 per cent.) in Parogen (*q.v.*). This preparation is applied to the seat of pain in neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, etc.

Pastillus Mentholis, B.P.C. ; Menthol Pastille.—Each Pastille contains $\frac{1}{20}$ grain of Menthol.

Pastillus Mentholis et Cocainæ, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Menthol $\frac{1}{20}$ grain with Cocaine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{20}$ grain.

Pastillus Mentholis et Eucalyptolis, B.P.C.—Each pastille contains Menthol $\frac{1}{20}$ grain, with Eucalyptol $\frac{1}{2}$ minim.

Vapor Eucalypti et Mentholis Compositus, B.P.C. ; Simplex Inhalant.—Consists of Oils of Eucalyptus, Pine, and Cassia, with Menthol, Thymol, and Camphor, dissolved in Tincture of Benzoin. An excellent protective and antiseptic stimulant in various conditions of the respiratory tract.

This spray may be combined with other medicaments, as Balsam of Peru (2 per cent.) ; Phenol (1 to 2 per cent.) ; Cocaine (1 to 5 per cent.) ; Creosote (2 per cent.) ; Oil of Tar (5 per cent.) ; Iodine (1 per cent.) ; Terebene (5 per cent.).

MERCURIC OXIDE.—See *Hydrargyri Oxidum Flavum*.

METHYLIS SALICYLAS.

Methyl Salicylate ; Artificial Oil of Wintergreen or Sweet Birch.—A colourless, oily liquid, with the characteristic odour and taste of Wintergreen. It is rapidly absorbed when rubbed on the skin, and is useful in rheumatic and stiff joints, and in

lumbago. It may be painted on the skin and covered with oiled silk, or it may be mixed with an equal quantity of olive oil and applied with gentle friction or on lint. As an application it is preferable to oil of wintergreen; the latter frequently causes irritation, and may give rise to a rubeoliform eruption. Internally, it is given in capsules as a substitute for salicylates in rheumatism, etc. *Dose*.—8 to 15 minims.

Linimentum Betulæ Compositum, B.P.C. ; Methyl Salicylate Liniment. — Contains Menthol, 5 per cent., with Oil of Eucalyptus, Oil of Camphor, and Methyl Salicylate. This liniment is miscible with either spirit or oil, and is used to paint over rheumatic joints or neuralgic areas, the parts being subsequently covered with flannel or gutta-percha tissue. Useful in lumbago, sciatica, etc.

Unguentum Methylis Salicylatis Compositum, B.P.C. ; Unguentum Betulæ Compositum; Analgesic Balsam.—Contains 50 per cent. Methyl Salicylate, and 10 per cent. Menthol, with Eucalyptol and Cajuput Oil. A useful analgesic in sciatica, lumbago, and rheumatism. If required weaker, it may be diluted with lanolin ointment.

MISTURÆ.

Mistura Alba	}	See <i>Magnesia</i> .
Mistura Alba Fortis		

Mistura Begbii; Begbie's Mixture.—Contains Acid. Hydrocy. dil., $\bar{5}$ ss; Acid. Nitric. dil., $\bar{5}$ iii; Glycerin. $\bar{5}$ i; Infus. Quassiae, ad $\bar{5}$ vi. *Dose*.—A tablespoonful in a wine-glassful of water thrice daily. Given as a tonic in phthisis, the cough of which it relieves.

Mistura Bismuthi Composita.—See *Bismuth*.

Mistura Cretæ Composita, B.P.C.; Board of Health Cholera Mixture.—Consists of Chalk Mixture, with Catechu, Aromatic Spirit of Ammonia, Aromatics, and Tincture of Opium (3 minims per fluid ounce). Useful in summer diarrhœa and cholera. *Dose*.—1 fluid ounce for an adult; $\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ounce for a child of 12 years; 2 fluid drachms for a child of 7 years. To be taken after each liquid motion.

Mistura Tussi Rubra, B.P.C.; Red Cough Mixture; Compound Chloroform Mixture.—Contains in each fluid drachm: Morphine Hydrochloride $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, Diluted Hydrobromic Acid $7\frac{1}{2}$ minims, Chloroform $\frac{1}{8}$ minim. A useful sedative mixture in cough, especially the cough of phthisis. *Dose*.— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

NEBULÆ.

Spray Solutions.—These are used for application to the throat by means of an atomiser. The solution may be aqueous, oily, glycerinated, or alcoholic.

Nebula Adreninæ.—See *Adrenina*.

Nebula Antiseptica Alkalina, B.P.C. ;
Antiseptic Alkaline Spray.—Contains Sodium Bicarbonate, Benzoate, and Salicylate, Borax, Eucalyptol, Thymol, Menthol, and Gaultheria, in an aqueous medium. Used for the throat, and for nasal irrigation in catarrh.

Nebula Benzoini Composita, B.P.C. ;
Compound Benzoin Spray.—Contains Oils of Pine, Eucalyptus, and Cassia, with Menthol, in a medium composed of Glycerin, and Tincture of Benzoin. Used as a spray in catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages.

Nebula Iodi et Mentholis.—See *Iodum*.

Nebula Mentholis et Cocainæ.—See *Menthol*.

NORMAL SALINE SOLUTION.—See
Sodii Chloridum.

OLEA.

Oleum Gaultheriæ.—See *Methylis Salicylas*.

Oleum Lubricans.—See *Acidum Carbolicum*.

Oleum Ricini Aromaticum, B.P.C. ;
Aromatic Castor Oil.—A flavoured and sweetened castor oil, specially suitable for administration to children. It may be given mixed with milk, or from a spoon previously moistened with water. *Dose.*—1 to 8 fluid drachms.

PANCREATINUM.

Liquor Pancreatini, B.P.C. ; Solution of Pancreatin.—An alkaline solution of pancreatin, 1 c.c. of which will digest 32 c.c. of milk if the mixture be kept at a temperature of 40° to 45° C. (104° to 113° F.) for 15 minutes. Sometimes given to assist digestion of farinaceous food. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms, half an hour before a meal.

PARENOL.

Parenol, B.P.C.—This is a stable emulsion of soft paraffin, which is absorbed readily by the skin, and causes no irritation. It does not become rancid on keeping, and forms a useful vehicle for the application of various medicaments, for which rapid absorption is desired. Parenol can be made to take up more than its own weight of water, and mixes readily with all fats.

Parenol Liquidum, B.P.C.—Liquid Parenol is a neutral liniment which is readily absorbed by the skin. It possesses properties similar to those of solid parenol, and will be found especially useful for lubricating catheters, or as a vehicle for injections.

PAROGENA.

Parogenum, B.P.C. ; Liquid Parogen ; Vasoliment.—This is an emulsion of liquid paraffin which is readily absorbed by the

skin, and forms a useful vehicle for medications when it is desired that their action shall not be merely superficial.

Parogenum Empyreumaticum, B.P.C.—Contains 25 per cent. Oil of Cade. A powerful antiseptic and antipruritic. Useful in eczema and psoriasis.

Parogenum Ichthamolis.—See *Ichthamol*.

Parogenum Iodi.—See *Iodum*.

Parogenum Iodi Dilutum.—See *Iodum*.

Parogenum Mentholis.—See *Menthol*.

Parogenum Sulphuris Compositum, B.P.C.; Compound Sulphur Vasoliment.—Contains Sulphur, Oil of Cade, Thymol, Eucalyptol, and Oil of Turpentine. A useful antiseptic and parasiticide in chronic skin diseases.

PARRISH'S SYRUP.—See *Ferrum*.

PASTÆ.—See *Name of Active Ingredient*.

PASTILLI.

Pastilles.—These are made with a basis of glycogelatin with which the active medicinal agent, in solution or suspension, is incorporated. Pastilles dissolve slowly in the mouth, and are superior to lozenges or jujubes for mouth or throat medication; the basis is also less injurious to the stomach. The various pastilles recommended are

described under their respective active ingredients.

PEPSINUM, B.P.

Elixir Pepsini et Bismuthi Compositum, B.P.C. ; Compound Elixir of Bismuth and Pepsin.—This preparation differs slightly from *Mistura Bismuthi Composita* (see *Bismuth*, p. 14). It contains in each fluid drachm: Pepsin 1 grain, Bismuth and Ammonium Citrate 2 grains, Tincture of Nux Vomica $2\frac{1}{2}$ minims, Dilute Hydrocyanic Acid $1\frac{1}{2}$ minim. A useful gastric sedative and tonic digestive. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Essentia Pepsini, B.P.C. ; Essence of Pepsin.—An acid preparation of Pepsin in a basis of Sherry Wine. A useful digestive. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

Liquor Pepticus, B.P.C. ; Peptic Solution.—An acid liquid preparation of pepsin, each fluid drachm representing about 1 grain. A useful digestive, especially in all forms of wasting disease. *Dose.*—1 to 2 fluid drachms.

N.B.—*This preparation is incompatible with alkali carbonates.*

Pulvis Pepsini Compositus, B.P.C.—A powder containing Pepsin, Pancreatin, and Diastase, with Lactic and Hydrochloric Acids. Used as a digestive. *Dose.*—10 to 30 grains.

**PETROLEUM; Paraffinum Liquidum,
B.P.**

Emulsio Petrolei cum Hypophosphitibus, B.P.C.; Petroleum Emulsion with Hypophosphites.—Contains 30 per cent. of liquid Paraffin with Calcium and Sodium Hypophosphites, and flavourings. Used as a nutrient in phthisis, where cod liver oil disagrees; acts also as a bowel lubricant in relieving habitual constipation. *Dose*.—1 to 4 fluid drachms.

PHENAZONUM.—See *Antipyrina*.

PHENOL.—See *Acidum Carbolicum*.

PHENOLPHTHALEINUM.

Phenolphthalein; Dihydroxy-phthalophenone.—A white or pale yellowish-white powder, very slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol (1 : 10). Given internally for its purgative action; it acts in from four to six hours, and does not irritate the kidneys or intestines. Phenolphthalein is the basis of most of the proprietary tablets or lozenges bearing names containing “Lax-” or “Purg-”. *Dose*.— $\frac{3}{4}$ grain for children; $1\frac{1}{2}$, 2, or 3 grains for adults; adult patients confined to bed may require 6 to 8 grains. Best given in cachets, or in the form of

Pastillus Phenolphthaleini.—Pastilles containing $\frac{3}{4}$ grain (infant), or $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains (adult).

Tablettæ Phenolphthaleini.—Tablets of the same strengths as the pastilles. These must not be swallowed whole, but must be chewed before swallowing; Pastilles are therefore a preferable form of administration.

Trochisci Phenolphthaleini, B.P.C.—Lozenges containing 2 grains each. Adult dose, 1 to 3 lozenges.

PHENYLACETAMIDE.—See *Acetanilidum*.

POTASSII BROMIDUM, B.P.

Liquor Bromidi Compositus.—See *Chloral Hydras*.

POTASSII FORMAS.—See *Formates*.

QUININÆ SULPHAS, B.P.

Elixir Quininæ Ammoniatum Compositum B.P.C.; Compound Ammoniated Elixir of Quinine.—This is a more palatable preparation than ammoniated tincture of quinine; it contains the same amount of quinine sulphate, with flavourings, and is used for similar purposes. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

RENAGLANDIN.—See *Adrenina*.

SAL APERIENS, B.P.C.

Harrogate Salts.—An aperient salt, consisting of Sulphurated Potash, Cream of Tartar, and Magnesium Sulphate. Useful in gout and rheumatism. *Dose.*—60 to 120 grains.

SALIPYRINA.—See *Antipyrinæ Salicylas*.

SAPONES; Soaps.

Liquor Saponis Æthereus, B.P.C. ; Ether Soap.—An ethereal solution of pure soap, used to cleanse the skin before surgical operations, also for removing dirt and stains from the hands.

Spiritus Saponis Kalini, B.P.C. ; Spirit of Potash Soap.—A solution of Potash Soap (65 per cent.) in alcohol, with Spirit of Lavender. A useful skin detergent.

SCILLA, B.P.

Linctus Scillæ Compositus, B.P.C., ; Compound Linctus of Squill.—Consists of equal parts of Compound Tincture of Camphor, Oxymel of Squill, and Syrup of Tolu. A useful cough linctus. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluid drachm.

SENNÆ FRUCTUS,

Senna Pods. — Preparations from the legumes are considered by many practitioners

to be more certain in their action than those from the leaves, and to cause less griping.

Elixir Sennæ Leguminorum, B.P.C.; Elixir of Senna Pods. Each fluid drachm contains half its volume of Liquid Extract of Senna Pods, with flavouring and aromatics. One of the most pleasant and efficacious methods of administering senna. *Dose.*—1 to 3 fluid drachms.

SODII ARYLARSONAS.—See *Acidum Arseniosum*.

SODII BICARBONAS, B.P.

Pulvis Alkalinus Compositus, B.P.C.—Consists of equal parts of Sodium Bicarbonate, Sodium Chloride, and Borax. Used to make a wash for the nose in catarrh, 30 to 60 grains being dissolved in 10 fluid ounces of warm water.

SODII CACODYLAS. — See *Acidum Arseniosum*.

SODII CHLORIDUM, B.P.

Liquor Sodii Chloridi, B.P.C.; Solutio Salina; Normal Saline Solution; Physiological Salt Solution.—Contains 0·91 per cent. of Sodium Chloride in sterilised tap

water. Employed for intravenous injection, etc., also as a vehicle for hypodermic injections.

Ringer's formula, which approaches more nearly the composition of blood serum, contains Sodium Chloride 0·91 ; Potassium Chloride 0·025 ; Calcium Chloride 0·02 ; Sodium Bicarbonate 0·015 ; Water to 100.

Before use, normal saline solution should be sterilised by boiling for at least five minutes in a flask, the neck of which is plugged with sterilised cotton wool.

SODII FORMAS.—See *Formates*.

SODII GLYCEROPHOSPHAS. — See *Glycerophosphates*.

SODII SULPHAS, B.P.

Pulvis Salis Carolini Factitii, B.P.C. ; Artificial Carlsbad Salt.—Contains 44 per cent. of dried Sodium Sulphate, with Potassium Sulphate, Sodium Chloride, and Sodium Bicarbonate. An aqueous solution (0·5 per cent.) of this preparation resembles Carlsbad Water. *Dose.*—30 to 60 grains.

Pulvis Salis Carolini Factitii Effervescens, B.P.C. ; Effervescent Carlsbad Powder.—Composition somewhat similar to the above in effervescent form. *Dose.*—60 to 120 grains.

SUPRARENIN.—See *Adrenina*.

SYRUP.—See *Name of Active Ingredient*.

TABLETTÆ.—See *Name of Active Ingredient*.

THEOBROMINÆ SODIO-SALICYLAS.

Theobromine Sodio-Salicylate; “Diuretin.”—A whitish, amorphous powder, with a sweet, alkaline taste. Acts as a diuretic in cardiac dropsy, and chronic Bright’s disease. *Dose*.—10 to 20 grains.

It is best given in solution in the form of mixture. It is incompatible with acids, also with sodium bicarbonate, phosphate, citrate, and with borax. The salt becomes insoluble by keeping: when in this condition a small quantity of caustic alkali makes a clear solution.

THREE SYRUPS.—See *Ferrum*.

THYMOL, B.P.

Glycerinum Thymolis Compositum, B.P.C.; Compound Glycerin of Thymol.—An alkaline liquid, containing Thymol, Menthol, Wintergreen, Glycerin, etc., coloured with carmine. Used as an antiseptic and anticatarrhal wash. Diluted with 2 to 5 parts of water, it is used as a nasal spray or douche, as a gargle or mouth wash, and for cleansing the aural cavities.

Liquor Thymolis Compositus, B.P.C. ; Antiseptic Solution.—A colourless liquid, containing Boric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Thymol, Eucalyptol, Peppermint, Wintergreen, and Thyme. This preparation is used, diluted with 3 or 4 parts of water, as an antiseptic mouth wash and gargle, to sniff up the nose in catarrh, and as a wash for wounds. It is taken internally as a mild antiseptic in flatulence and diarrhoea. *Dose.*— $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluid drachms.

TINCTURÆ.

Tinctura Carminativa, B.P.C. ; Carminative Tincture. — Contains Cardamoms, Ginger, Caraway, Cinnamon, and Cloves. Used as a stimulant and carminative in flatulent dyspepsia. *Dose.*—2 to 10 minims.

Tinctura Euonymini. — See *Euonymi Cortex*.

Tinctura Laxativa.—See *Cascara*.

UNGUENTA.—See *name of Active Ingredient*.

UROTROPIN.—See *Formamina*.

VAPORES.—See *name of Active Ingredient*.

VASOCONSTRICTINE.—See *Adrenina*.

VASOLIMENTA.—See *Parogena*.

VERONAL.—See *Malourea*.

XAXA.—See *Acidum Acetyl-Salicylicum*.

ZINCI OLEAS.

Pulvis Zinci Oleatis Compositus, B.P.C.—Contains Zinc Oleate and Boric Acid (25 per cent. of each), with starch, perfumed with Oil of Rose. Used as a dusting powder.

ZINCI OXIDUM, B.P.

Pasta Zinci Composita, B.P.C.; Lassar's Paste.—Consists of Zinc Oxide 24, Starch 24, and soft Paraffin 50, with 2 per cent. Salicylic Acid. Used as an application for inflammatory skin diseases.

Lassar's original formula consisted of equal parts of Zinc Oxide, Starch, Soft Paraffin, and Wool fat, *without* Salicylic Acid. The Edinburgh Royal Infirmary Pharmacopœia gives as Lassar's Paste the same formula with the addition of 15 grains Salicylic Acid per ounce. In Edinburgh, the Royal Infirmary formula containing salicylic acid is usually supplied when Lassar's Paste is ordered.

EDINBURGH :

DAVID MACDONALD, 74 Hanover Street.

